

Edward H. Sothorn's

delightful "Remembrances" begin in the January Scribner

All Newsstands



CALLS ROOSEVELT BIGGEST AMERICAN

"Kansas City Star" Says Both Parties Seek His Defence Plan as 1916 Issue.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 21.—"The Kansas City Star" to-day, under the caption "The Foremost American," says in part:

"For fifteen years Theodore Roosevelt has been the foremost figure in American life. For seven years of that time he was President. Once he was a candidate for President and was defeated. But never has he ceased to be the central figure in American politics, the most potent single factor in the political affairs of the nation, within that long period."

"No other man in the United States has been able to contest this place of leadership with Roosevelt since Mr. Roosevelt became President in 1901. To-day America is witnessing the spectacle of Congress engaged in an effort to elect a President who has been so long at the helm of the nation. It is a unique event in the history of the Republic. It is a unique event in the history of the Republic. It is a unique event in the history of the Republic."

"And all this has been brought about by a man who is without a great political party, without a political office and without a political ambition to become a candidate. It has been brought about because the people have faith in Roosevelt as the greatest American of them all. And never were the people more abundantly justified in that faith. Never was this private citizen of Oyster Bay the pre-eminent American that he is to-day. He is more essentially the towering national figure than at any time in his career."

MOTHER OF 13 DIES DESERTED, SHE SAYS

Long Island Woman and Man Friend Take Lives by Pact.

Deserted by her thirteen children, according to a letter left for the Coroner, Mrs. Helen Wilke, forty-nine years old, of 308 Cooper Street, Evergreen, Long Island, died from gas yesterday in a suicide pact with a man by the name of Lafayette, a widower, sixty-eight years old, in his rooms, at 12 Lafayette Street, Evergreen. The woman left a letter on a table in the death room.

The bodies were found by Mrs. Wilke's daughter. In refutation of her mother's charges that all her children had deserted her, the daughter went to Lafayette's rooms in search of her parent. She smelled gas in the hallway, and called Patrolman Weigand, who forced a door and found the bodies still warm. A pump-out was used for her mother.

Settlement Sale Nears End.

The exhibition and sale of the baskets, rugs, etc., produced in the workrooms of the Union Settlement, 287 East 104th Street, in the Hanson Studios, 4 East Forty-fourth Street, which has been going on since December 16, will close on Christmas Day. The proceeds are for the benefit of the settlement, which, through the workrooms, have taught many Italian families to be self-supporting.

AUSTRIAN ENVOY SEEKS TO SETTLE ANCONA DISPUTE

Zwiedinek Calls On Lansing in First Move Toward an Agreement.

WILSON WILLING TO ALLOW DELAY

Vienna Can Have Fortnight or More to Let Popular Indignation Cool.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Dec. 21.—Austria will not be pressed for answer to the second Ancona note. A delay of two or, perhaps, of three weeks would be looked on with equanimity by this government. This impression was given to-day in administration circles, where, although it is still insisted that the United States is ready to face a break with Austria rather than back down, it was expressly stated that the blame for such an outcome must rest on Austria alone, and that the State Department would proceed with all patience to avoid any suspicion of aggression.

The hope here is that the longer Austria reflects on the subject the more auspicious will the circumstances become for a favorable answer. Popular indignation will presumably have subsided in a week or two to a point where its influence on the Foreign Office will be less predominant, and Austrian officialdom itself, it is hoped, will be impressed more and more with the disadvantages of a break with the United States.

Baron Erich Zwiedinek, chargé of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, is conducting or forming a basis to conduct informal negotiations with Secretary Lansing looking toward an amicable settlement of the controversy. An intimation to that effect was received at the State Department to-day after the baron had conferred at some length with the Secretary.

Repeats German Move.

Baron Zwiedinek, it is understood, is attempting negotiations similar to those conducted by Count von Bernstorff following the sinking of the *Arabic*. It is considered probable, however, that such negotiations will develop to an important stage until after receipt of the next formal communication from Austria-Hungary. Just what authority Baron Zwiedinek has been given by his government has not been made known. It was recalled to-day that relations between the United States and Germany were seriously strained when the German Ambassador was given virtually a free hand to conduct the negotiations. In some official quarters the belief prevails that it was the negotiations conducted by Count von Bernstorff which prevented the situation from becoming more serious.

Baron Zwiedinek is now in virtually the same position as the German Ambassador then found himself. It is considered that with a knowledge of American views and the advantages of personal contact with United States officials, the baron might be able to accomplish more than could be done by exchange of diplomatic communications. The charge is known to have word of some sort from his home government. It is known also that his attention was called to the reply which was made to the first American note.

Delay Would Be Welcomed.

Neither Secretary Lansing nor Baron Zwiedinek would discuss their conference to-day, it having been agreed that beyond allowing it to be known that the Ancona case was under discussion, the matter should be regarded as confidential.

That a delay in answering would be welcome to this government is easily understood. President Wilson expects to be gone from Washington until after New Year's and State Department officials will be absent in great numbers over the holidays. An abrupt and unsatisfactory note from Austria would play havoc with the plans of the whole administration and would necessitate a hasty mobilization for counsel.

It was learned to-day that the President, in his final revision of Sunday's note just before his wedding, made several important departures from the draft prepared by Secretary Lansing, all the changes being for the purpose of avoiding any seeming aggressiveness or attempt at coercion.

Agreement on Lusitania Case Nearly Reached Once

Washington, Dec. 21.—Full settlement of the Lusitania case, and reparation for the lives of the Ameri-

can victims, which, it became known to-day was nearly accomplished recently, has been postponed by the dismissal of the German naval and military attaches, and the American demands on Austria-Hungary as a result of the sinking of the *Ancona*.

Consideration of the state of public opinion in Germany because of these two acts of the American government, according to reliable information received here, has caused officials in Berlin to decide that such a settlement as might be satisfactory to the United States would not now meet with popular approval in Germany.

An agreement, it is said, was practically reached soon after the American note to Great Britain protesting against interference with neutral trade had been published in Germany. The note, it is said, created a remarkable pro-American sentiment in Berlin, as well as throughout Germany. At that time, a report of public opinion would have approved receding a bit, making a settlement of the controversy possible.

Negotiations between Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, were progressing, when the United States demanded the withdrawal of Captain Boy-Ed and Count von Papen. That act, according to advisers here, caused German opinion to swing back to a more hostile attitude toward the United States, because the belief prevailed that the attaches had done nothing to warrant removal.

The demands on Austria and the vigorous terms in which the first note was couched next attracted adverse criticism in Germany, and the resentment started by the request for the recalls is described as having increased materially.

German officials are said to be convinced that an indemnity for the Americans lost on the *Lusitania* and something in the nature of a disclaimer will be the only measures to satisfy the United States.

GARRISON ASSIGNS BACK SEAT TO T. R.

Says Colonel Adopted Defence Idea After Others Made It Popular.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Dec. 21.—Secretary Garrison's Christmas card to Colonel Roosevelt in the form of a statement issued from the War Department to-day in which the Colonel is politely directed to take a back seat when the talk is of preparedness. Mr. Garrison does not say who is the originator of the preparedness idea, but insists that the Colonel is not. Mr. Roosevelt, he says, embraced it only when it became popular.

Friends of Colonel Roosevelt say that the Secretary's remarks are only another example of the "buffoonery" that characterized his utterances during the controversy over the Roosevelt speech at Plattsburgh last summer. "I observe that Mr. Roosevelt celebrates the Christmas season by presenting himself with all the good things in sight," Mr. Garrison says.

"He says, in effect, 'All policies (which are now popular) are mine.' He resembles the eager boy who comes in from play to find a table full of goodies, prepared by his elders, and, touching all the most toothsome, exclaims, 'That's mine, that's mine, and so's that.' Preparedness was with him an acquired taste. Others brought it forward and urged it upon the attention of the people, and it was only after he became vocal in its behalf."

"Standing in awe, as I do, of Mr. Roosevelt, and being fearful of his wrath, it is with hesitation that I point out to him that this administration has not only refrained from following one of his policies, but has, on the contrary, repudiated it."

One of his policies was to reduce the enlisted strength of the army of the United States. "Mr. Roosevelt became President on the 14th day of September, 1901. On the 31st day of May, 1902, the Secretary of War (Mr. Root) by the direction of the President (Mr. Roosevelt) issued an order reducing the enlisted strength of the cavalry from 15,840 to 14,040, of the artillery from 18,862 to 17,742, and of the infantry from 38,520 to 29,880, or a total reduction in the enlisted strength of the United States army of 11,560."

"Mr. Roosevelt is welcomed as a convert to the issue of preparedness, but the front pew was already filled before his conversion, and he must now rely on the strength of his voice for recognition."

REJECT SULZER AS NOMINEE

Prohibitionists Throw Cold Water on Self-Started Gubernatorial Boom.

Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 21.—William Sulzer will not be the candidate of the Prohibition party for Governor in the next election. At a closed conference of the Prohibition State Committee here to-day it was decided to reject the material. Sulzer addressed a meeting of the delegates yesterday and hinted that he would like the nomination.

The proposition to amalgamate with other parties was discussed to-day, but was referred to the executive committee for action. The committee adopted a resolution favoring legislation requiring election officers to pass a civil service examination.

\$1,000,000 GIVEN TO RELIEVE JEWS, VICTIMS OF WAR

Brethren in Carnegie Hall, Swept by Appeals, Cast Down Jewels.

\$1,000 CHECKS RAIN ON THE PLATFORM

Two Subscribe \$100,000 Each—Greer Urges Christians to Pay Long Standing Debt.

Struggling men and women, fired by appeals for their Jewish brethren in the war zone, fought to reach the stage at Carnegie Hall last night to deposit their return carfare or checks for thousands of dollars. Men snatched their watches from their pockets, women the rings from their fingers. From the gallery and balcony came streams of jewels and money, until the stage was littered with money and valuables totalling close to \$1,000,000.

Basket after basket, filled with wallets, watches, diamonds, checks, penknives and rings, were shot down the aisles. Felix M. Warburg and Jacob H. Schiff gathered them in. The audience shouted until the beams of the theatre shook as Mr. Warburg's voice battled with the din in reading off the gifts. The poor man's nickel was greeted with as much enthusiasm as the \$10,000.

Late into the night the woes of the Jews abroad had been recited to the audience that packed the great hall. Women, unable to stand the strain and crying, were forced to leave. Men, strong and weak, rich and poor, cried openly and without thought of shame.

Louis Marshall, president of the American Jewish Committee, had announced his plan. For every Jew in the war zone the Jews in America were to raise \$1, which would total \$5,000,000. Great applause greeted this suggestion.

Mr. Marshall said that \$10,000,000 was needed, but that the committee would limit itself to half that sum because of the immediate necessity. More than half a million dollars has already been pledged on condition that the rest of the sum be raised within a few weeks.

"The war sufferers," said Mr. Mar-

shall, "are the victims of the war."

Continued from page 1

Tribune editorial, "Do They Want Roosevelt?" That editorial was strong meat, and appealed to Mr. Roosevelt strongly. In the discussion that followed Roosevelt said in so many words that, much as he despises President Wilson and his policies, he would, in the event of the Republicans nominating any man on a hyphen platform or on hyphenated promises, support Wilson with all the strength at his command.

"He had in mind, I believe, a certain Western Senator, who, pursuing his lightning night strike him, has been declaring how much the Germans have been abused and how sad it is that they are not better understood in these United States. It would not be fair to give names, but you can readily identify the man. Roosevelt has nothing against this man personally. But he has not known right then and there that any candidate running on a platform that does not stand straight and clear on the question of straight-out Americanism—that in any way panders to our enemies at home—will have to reckon on fighting him."

"No man and no platform that swerves in the slightest degree from absolute loyalty to the greater American cause, can have his aid or support. On the contrary, he would, it was evident from his words, fight such a candidate with every means at his command. The Collier luncheon did he seek to advance the candidacy of himself or of any other person."

"His interest in these gatherings, as I venture to say it will be in others, was in urging that the people of the United States and, through them, ultimately the Congress of the United States, take a proper attitude toward the question of the greater Americanism and national preparedness."

"If you say that the Colonel is working not for a nomination, but, as every American should work, to secure the honor and peace and prosperity of the United States, you will have hit the nail on the head."

"And don't overlook the fact that any Republican who panders to the hyphen place by pandering to the hyphen will find that he is fighting Roosevelt as well as Wilson."

"Roosevelt dislikes Wilson and his policies, and he is not a Jew. He knows how strong he is in his likes and dislikes—but he is too good an American to stand mutely by and see him beaten by any man running on a mongrel platform or professing mongrel principles."

Republicans Rushing Here in Wake of Gary Dinner

Republicans of national importance appeared to be gathering in this city yesterday for a conference. The fact that they were arriving in the wake of the Gary dinner led some to believe that the word may have gone out to some of the big leaders to take council over its political effect.

Senator Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania, has engaged rooms at the Waldorf and was expected there last night. Former Senator Winthrop Murray Crane, of Massachusetts, arrived in town in time to lunch with Charles D. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee. Senator Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio, prominently mentioned as a Presidential possibility, is said to be on his way here. H. B. Maxson, Republican national committeeman from Nevada, is at the Waldorf, and several other national committeemen are understood to be headed for New York.

One prominent Republican, who is close to national politics, said yesterday that some of the leaders were beginning to realize that the political effect of the Gary dinner would help Wilson, rather than the Republican cause. Whether it might help or hurt the future ambitions of Colonel Roosevelt was another question. It was presumably not the intention of the gentlemen present to let the fact of their dining together be known, it was said.

shall, "can expect aid from only one source—the liberal people of the United States. It is only an accident that we are here and our co-religionists in the war zone."

Bishop David H. Greer said he was present not only to express sympathy, but would aid the advancement of the movement, as a part payment of the debt which the Christian church owes.

"It is a matter of reparation for the crimes Christians have perpetrated on the Jews," said Bishop Greer. "Now is the time to pay the debt. It is overdue, and I appeal not only to my Jewish fellow citizens, but to my Christian fellow citizens promptly to pay this debt to the Jews."

Commissioner of Education John H. Finley pointed out that there were only a few hundred thousand Jews who fled from Pharaoh and only a few tens of thousands who were carried into captivity, but that there were millions of Jews suffering in Europe now.

"When the world prospers," said the Rev. Dr. William Rosenau, president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, "the Jew does not always prosper. When the world suffers, the Jew suffers more than the rest. The committee, showed that the 3,000,000 Jews in this country should easily be able to raise \$5,000,000 for relief. He told of seeing men and women take the rings from their fingers and snatches from their pockets to contribute to the relief fund during the Russian programs, ten years ago."

For a moment Dr. Magnus remained silent. Then he shouted: "Are you ready to do that again, fellow Jews?"

The answer came. Amid a wild crying and praying men and women stripped themselves of money and jewels of all kinds. A man rushed down the aisle and emptied his pockets of all he had. A working girl cried that she was giving half of her week's salary, \$3.50.

Four gentlemen have just contributed \$100,000 each, shouted Mr. Magnus. Cries arose from all parts of the house the next instant. Felix M. Warburg read the names as they came in, and the proceeds rushed to the stage. The great jam of humanity filled the aisles, pushed up on the stage and into the wings. Still the contributions came. At midnight only half the envelopes had been opened and those who had given once came again and increased their contributions.

Among the larger amounts were Samuel Sachs, \$2,500; Mrs. Samuel Sachs, \$1,000; "A Mother in Israel," \$2,000; Abraham Zelman, \$1,500; Mrs. Sophia Beer, \$1,000; John Simon, \$1,000; Louis L. Firski, \$1,000; S. S. Rosenstam, \$1,000; Independent Order B'nai Abraham, \$15,000; Order of B'nai Abraham, \$5,000; Jacob Warheim, \$10,000; the "Forward," \$1,000; the "Jewish Voice," \$1,000; Louis Marshall, \$10,000; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Roschach, \$1,000; Justice Irving Lehman, \$5,000; William Solomon, \$5,000; Anonymous, \$20,000; Selig, \$1,000; Mrs. Rachel Guggenheim, \$1,000; Isaac N. Seligman; Cloak Manufacturers, \$15,000.

Continued from page 1

Metzler Closes Testimony.

Metzler closed his grand jury testimony yesterday afternoon. He recited in detail according to Assistant United States District Attorney Wood, how German secret agents planned to blow up the Welland Canal in Canada. Part of his testimony covered the trip made by Koenig to Washington with papers purloined from the National City Bank. These papers are said to have been carried in a suitcase, and were later transferred to a trunk. One key of the trunk was kept by Koenig and a second by Metzler. The papers were found in the German Embassy, Koenig at this time was under surveillance.

The case of "Labor's National Peace Council," the organization through which Captain Frank von Rintelen, now a prisoner in England, is said to have worked to bring about strikes in munitions plants, was taken up by a second grand jury.

Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, who came up from Washington in response to a subpoena, spent two hours in conference with the District Attorney before he went before the grand jury. He brought a number of documents, letters and circulars. Their contents served to convince the prosecutor that none but the "pickers" among labor leaders had accepted money from the plotters.

Gompers confirmed his opinion that none of the important labor leaders and none of the unions themselves, were corrupted," said Mr. Marshall.

He came from the grand jury room Gompers said he had told the jury that he had seen things "which constituted an industrial and moral wrong."

Gompers Against War Strikes.

"In regard to fomenting strikes, I mean," he explained, "I told you that I was against the interests of the United States, and was likely to embroil us rather than to end the war in Europe."

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, followed Gompers before the grand jury. He is on the programme as the chief witness, although it was said Gompers might be recalled.

The big trunk seized in the raid of last Friday which produced the letters of Koenig, Metzler and R. Emil Leyendecker, the Fifth Avenue antique dealer, was transferred from the Tremont station to headquarters while the boy secretary was completing his confession.

When it was piled open detectives brought forth a bundle of newspaper clippings relating to "accidents" in munitions plants and many letters. For the most part the letters were written in German, and a number apparently were coded. The letters are being examined carefully for evidence connecting Leyendecker with the plot against the Welland Canal. It is said in his home in Daly Avenue, in the Bronx, that the trunk was found.

Expert on Canadian Waterways.

It now appears that George Fuchs, one of those suspected in the alleged canal conspiracy, was well acquainted with the Canadian waterway and the country through which it passes. He had worked for several years for the Union Carbide Company in Welland, Ont., as George Fox. He was taken for an Englishman and permitted to pass to and fro over the border without question. Fuchs told the police that he refused the job when Koenig wanted him to "blow up the canal."

In the afternoon there was a rumor in the Federal Building that a series of thefts similar to that in the National City Bank had led to the dismissal of an employee of J. P. Morgan & Co. With the rumor went a supposed official denial, explaining that the employee was discharged because he had been found guilty of a crime against speculation.

KIENZLE'S TRAIL LEADS TO KOENIG IN CRYPTIC DIARY

Clews Wrested from German Chief Are Welded Into Bomb Plot.

CANAL CONSPIRACY TOLD IN DETAIL

Metzler Says Embassy Official Knew of Secrets—Spy in Morgan's Office, Is Report.

Government agents, taking a tip from an entry in a little leather-bound notebook which was once one of Paul Koenig's most jealously guarded possessions, are tracing a connection between the activities of the Hamburg-American Line's so-called "chief of police" and those of Dr. Herbert Kienzle, indicted in the Fay bomb case.

That the paths of the two have run together the authorities are convinced. For Dr. Kienzle's name is one of the few things recorded in the notebook which they have been able to decipher.

Except for Dr. Kienzle's name and a half dozen others the scrawlings in the book seem cryptograms. Once the key has been found the investigators believe they will find themselves in possession of perhaps the most valuable batch of plotbush clews which has yet bobbed up.

Although United States District Attorney Marshall is convinced that Frederick Metzler has told all he knows to the Federal grand jury, the investigators are looking to the youth for one more service. They think that in the four years he acted as Koenig's private secretary he may have learned enough of the "chief's" secrets to unravel the puzzles of the notebook.

Metzler Closes Testimony.

Metzler closed his grand jury testimony yesterday afternoon. He recited in detail according to Assistant United States District Attorney Wood, how German secret agents planned to blow up the Welland Canal in Canada. Part of his testimony covered the trip made by Koenig to Washington with papers purloined from the National City Bank. These papers are said to have been carried in a suitcase, and were later transferred to a trunk. One key of the trunk was kept by Koenig and a second by Metzler. The papers were found in the German Embassy, Koenig at this time was under surveillance.

The case of "Labor's National Peace Council," the organization through which Captain Frank von Rintelen, now a prisoner in England, is said to have worked to bring about strikes in munitions plants, was taken up by a second grand jury.

Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, who came up from Washington in response to a subpoena, spent two hours in conference with the District Attorney before he went before the grand jury. He brought a number of documents, letters and circulars. Their contents served to convince the prosecutor that none but the "pickers" among labor leaders had accepted money from the plotters.

Gompers confirmed his opinion that none of the important labor leaders and none of the unions themselves, were corrupted," said Mr. Marshall.

He came from the grand jury room Gompers said he had told the jury that he had seen things "which constituted an industrial and moral wrong."

Gompers Against War Strikes.

"In regard to fomenting strikes, I mean," he explained, "I told you that I was against the interests of the United States, and was likely to embroil us rather than to end the war in Europe."

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, followed Gompers before the grand jury. He is on the programme as the chief witness, although it was said Gompers might be recalled.

The big trunk seized in the raid of last Friday which produced the letters of Koenig, Metzler and R. Emil Leyendecker, the Fifth Avenue antique dealer, was transferred from the Tremont station to headquarters while the boy secretary was completing his confession.

When it was piled open detectives brought forth a bundle of newspaper clippings relating to "accidents" in munitions plants and many letters. For the most part the letters were written in German, and a number apparently were coded. The letters are being examined carefully for evidence connecting Leyendecker with the plot against the Welland Canal. It is said in his home in Daly Avenue, in the Bronx, that the trunk was found.

Expert on Canadian Waterways.

It now appears that George Fuchs, one of those suspected in the alleged canal conspiracy, was well acquainted with the Canadian waterway and the country through which it passes. He had worked for several years for the Union Carbide Company in Welland, Ont., as George Fox. He was taken for an Englishman and permitted to pass to and fro over the border without question. Fuchs told the police that he refused the job when Koenig wanted him to "blow up the canal."

In the afternoon there was a rumor in the Federal Building that a series of thefts similar to that in the National City Bank had led to the dismissal of an employee of J. P. Morgan & Co. With the rumor went a supposed official denial, explaining that the employee was discharged because he had been found guilty of a crime against speculation.

At it again

This must be the tenth time we have referred to the Equitable rent roll, but each time it is bigger than before, and is therefore that much stronger as an argument.

A growing clientele is an almost infallible barometer of merit, and it is in that light that we again present the Equitable Building proposition to you.

Equitable Building Corporation
120 Broadway

J.M. Gidding & Co.
564 566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 467 and 472 STS

"Last Moment Apparel" for Holiday Functions

Gowns Wraps Suits Coats Blouses Millinery

AND Luxurious Furs

In very new effects For immediate selection

AT MUCH LESS THAN USUAL PRICES

Continued from page 1

way that they are ready to discuss terms of peace. Colonel House may inquire into the source of this information.

Secretary Lansing refused to comment on the purposes of Colonel House's trip, and in administration quarters generally it was said that the talk of a peace mission was unfounded. The only admitted objects are those stated by Colonel House himself, namely to advise with American diplomatic officers concerning international questions affecting the United States.

Among these is the Lusitania case, which, in spite of an announcement at the State Department to-day that "negotiations with Ambassador von Bernstorff are still going on," is known to be practically at a standstill. The State Department, it is understood, realizes that no real progress can be made with the imperfect means of communication at the disposal of the German Ambassador.

It is expected Colonel House will proceed to Berlin at the earliest opportunity to confer with Ambassador Gerard. The ambassador would glean a first-hand knowledge of the administration's state of mind, and thus be able to take up the Lusitania case with the German Foreign Office and obtain a statement of the maximum German concessions.

The suggestion that the announcement of Colonel House's plans will weigh heavily with the Austrian government to prevent a break is received here with great interest.

A possible incentive to President Wilson's action in sending Colonel House abroad at this time is found in the knowledge that Mr. Bryan has been talking of a European peace trip and may at any moment pack his grip. It is thought now that Mr. Bryan, in deference to this trip, particularly if the admission is made from the White House that Colonel House will keep an eye on the prospects for peace. It is considered that if Colonel House's voyage accomplishes nothing more than to keep Mr. Bryan at home it will not have been in vain.

New York Parks Win Prize.

Park Commissioner Ward has received official notice of an award of a medal of honor to the Park Department for its exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. This award is equivalent to the Grand Prix and is the highest award given under the classification in which the Park Department was entered. Upon the return of the exhibit to this city Commissioner Ward intends to place it on public view, probably at the Arsenal Central Park.

Continued from page 1

way that they are ready to discuss terms of peace. Colonel House may inquire into the source of this information.

Secretary Lansing refused to comment on the purposes of Colonel House's trip, and in administration quarters generally it was said that the talk of a peace mission was unfounded. The only admitted objects are those stated by Colonel House himself, namely to advise with American diplomatic officers concerning international questions affecting the United States.

Among these is the Lusitania case, which, in spite of an announcement at the State Department to-day that "negotiations with Ambassador von Bernstorff are still going on," is known to be practically at a standstill. The State Department, it is understood, realizes that no real progress can be made with the imperfect means of communication at the disposal of the German Ambassador.

It is expected Colonel House will proceed to Berlin at the earliest opportunity to confer with Ambassador Gerard. The ambassador would glean a first-hand knowledge of the administration's state of mind, and thus be able to take up the Lusitania case with the German Foreign Office and obtain a statement of the maximum German concessions.

The suggestion that the announcement of Colonel House's plans will weigh heavily with the Austrian government to